

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The City Should Own the Works.

REPORTS FROM SIXTY-SIX CITIES

Better Service and Lower Rates Where Water is Supplied by the City—Some Valuable Information.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the citizens' water movement held last Friday evening several important reports were submitted. Among others the committee on statistics of water supply in other cities gave a summary of the results of their investigations. This committee consisted of Ralph E. Hoyt, B. A. Breakey, S. P. Mulford, and E. Edgar Galbreth, and the report is as follows:

THE REPORT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 5, 1890. To the Citizens' Executive Water Committee: Your committee appointed "on statistics of various cities of the United States," respectively report:

That on July 21, 1890, we sent the following letter and schedule of questions to the superintendent of the water works in various cities of the United States: [The letter and schedule are not quoted.]

That we have received answers to 66 of our communications, which we file with your secretary.

The following is a list of the cities heard from, with the answers of the superintendents of the various water works thereof, to the questions:

"Do you consider it for the best interests of both the city and consumers of water that the city own and operate the water supply?" and "Give your reasons for your answer to the last question."

1. Albany, N. Y., population, 100,000: I do. Consumers get the water at its cost. No profits to be divided among stockholders.

2. Alton, Ill., population, 12,000: No. A private company can operate works much cheaper and can give better satisfaction in every respect. A plant owned by the city soon becomes a political machine.

3. Birmingham, Ala., population, 55,000: Generally yes, but there are exceptions which make it unwise for the city to own them. Politics and business are like oil and water. The existence of waterworks in a city are a public benefit. All citizens, whether water takers or not, are benefited to a certain extent, and all should bear its burdens and not require the water company to levy undue assessments upon those who do pay. The public owning the works the city is apt to give fire protection and other public benefits, but the works should be controlled by persons as far removed from the "drear people" as possible. No politics. For example look at Cincinnati, O.

4. Baltimore, Md., population, 450,000: I do. The citizens will be better served.

5. Bloomington, Ill., population, 35,000: Yes. Because it is not necessary for the city to make any large profits out of the works. All we need is to make them self-sustaining and give the people the benefit of the profit a private company would make.

6. Boston, Mass., population, 440,000: Yes. Better and more satisfactory service.

7. Chicago, Ill., population, 1,800,000: Yes. It is run in politics too much, and incompetent men are employed.

8. Cincinnati, O., population, 12,000: Private water works.

9. Cleveland, Ohio, population, 136,000: City to own. No city that desires to grow can afford to depend upon a private corporation for the supply of water. No private corporation will give the same advantages to manufacturers as the city, and if the city owns they can place fire hydrants, etc., as they see fit.

10. Columbus, O., population, 90,000: I do. It runs on business principles. You can manage the works to the best interest of the city.

11. Charleston, S. C., population, 60,000: We cannot say, as we have no experience as to the city owning the works. In some respects it might be better, as the city would have the power to impose a water tax on all real estate, and then could reduce rates. On the other hand it is very apt to be a part of a political machine.

12. Cincinnati, O., population, 45,000: Yes, sir. Because it is important for a city to own its own water works as it is to own its own buildings, parks, streets, etc., to keep down monopolies, etc.

13. Camden, N. J., population, 60,000: Undoubtedly so, for benefit of taxpayers, to have control of streets; making income where it would be outlay with private company.

14. Dover, Del., population, 35,000: Yes. That by so doing the quantity and supply is controlled by Council—who are interested in the wants of the people. If honestly managed can give water cheaper than a corporation which must make large profits.

15. Dayton, O., population, 61,000: Certainly. In most all cities the works can be sold at any time, at par value, if not at a profit, and the city governs the price of water and the people rule, are not charged exorbitant rates, and the city gets free all water for fire protection, etc.

16. Detroit, Mich., population, 215,000: I do most emphatically. Water is a necessity to the people and should be furnished as cheaply as possible, by the appointment of a commission, the interest of the locality and the welfare of its citizens will be the only consideration that moves them, and their highest ambition will be to make it—the water works—self-supporting and not profitable. Commissioners will be invariably a success. They serve without compensation and take always a remarkable interest in the responsibility. They appoint their own employees, free from interference to politics. The employees should never be subservient to or in the power of politicians. Their tenure of office should depend alone on their honesty and ability. Then everything will be treated impartially. If you keep it out of politics, success will attend your efforts—I do not, then there will be no success.

17. Dubuque, Iowa, population, 35,000: No. Can be run and managed much cheaper by private parties. Cities would want to change officers and everything every year or two, and larger salaries paid and more of them than by private corporation.

18. Erie, Pa., population, 40,000: In the city by all means. If you can keep it management out of the hands of the political demagogues, cheaper water, better service, etc., keep your water supply out of the hands of a corporation and of politicians.

19. Elmira, N. Y., population, 30,000: Not when city affairs are controlled by a ring. If a good management, free from politics, could be secured, the city should by all means own works. But such management of city affairs is rare. Cities can borrow money for construction at lower rates than others, consequently can supply water at lower rates, and always secure funds for needed extensions. They can also control the use of water, thereby preventing waste.

20. Elgin, Ill., population, 9,000: Yes, sir. Our reasons are these: We own our system; it has been in operation two and one-half years. We have paid the operating expenses since starting the first year. This year we will pay the interest on investment to date \$177,430, also the operating expenses, and have \$1,000 left, and furnish a first-class fire protection for nothing. This I think is a good reason. Have been offered \$75,000 for the plant more than we have in it.

21. Freeport, Ohio, population, 7,000: Yes. Better and cheaper fire protection.

22. Hartford, Conn., population, 43,000: Yes. That our citizens may obtain water at lowest rates.

23. Indianapolis, Ind., population, 110,000: No. The cities accumulate large indebtedness for water; do not furnish water as low as corporations on an average. Almost impossible to keep politics out of the management.

24. Johnstown, Pa., population, 30,000: I do not. Essential point—the removal of control of works from politics and the making of the plant a political game to be fought for. The most complete and efficient works are those controlled by private corporations.

25. Jacksonville, Ill., population, 11,000: Yes. If you keep it out of politics the city can manage it better for profit.

26. Kansas City, Mo., population, 160,000: No. It is speculative; likely to be mismanaged, become a rendezvous for

dead-beat politicians; besides, the city can get water otherwise, and can use the capital for more urgent necessities which generally exist. If you have a contract with a private company, keep it and treat it fairly, and sustain them in enforcing all reasonable rules and regulations.

27. Kalamazoo, Mich., population, 18,000: Yes, because the people derive the benefits and control the public supply, obtain water for sewerage and fire protection much better than by private company.

28. Louisville, Ky., population, 185,000: A municipal government should not supply water, any more than bread and meat, to its citizens.

29. Lawrence, Kas., population, 11,000: City does not own works.

30. Lawrence, Mass., population, 44,500: Yes; think we get better service for fire and domestic purposes.

31. Milwaukee, Wis., population, 293,000: Yes; because what profit there is in the works accrues to the benefit of the city or citizens by lower water rates, and its control is with the citizens through the authorities.

32. Montpelier, Vt., population, 5,000: I do; all villages and cities, as far as my own observation has been should own and control their water system; not to be subjected to the arbitrary control of a soulless corporation or company.

33. Minneapolis, Minn., population, 200,000: Yes; in the first place it gives better satisfaction to the people, it is more better, and much lower rates to users of city water. It does away with any general tax for fire or public service, street sprinkling, etc. It provides water at as near cost as can be figured.

34. Manchester, N. H., population, 33,000: City owns water, etc.

35. Meadville, Pa., population, 9,000: No. Politics here have more or less to do with running city affairs; water works are better run on business principles.

36. McKeesport, Pa., population, 29,000: Yes. There will be no middle man between the source of supply and the consumer—the supply will be at first cost. The works can be operated just as cheaply. The distribution main will be more general and a larger number will be benefited. No cost for fire protection, only in case of fire. The water rents will be lower and service will be better.

37. Marquette, Mich., population, 5,000: By all means. No corporation will take a franchise from any city without they can see a fair prospect ahead that the investment of time, if not at first, will be a paying one. Why not the city make the investment and make the money the corporation would eventually get.

38. Nashville, Tenn., population, 75,000: I do, because it will then be run in the interest of the consumers and not stockholders.

39. New Jersey City, N. J., population, 104,000: Not in this town.

40. New Haven, Conn., population, 63,000: No, economy in management. Business can be conducted on business principles by company, rather than on political principles by city government.

41. New Orleans, La., population, 240,000: No. See printed essay by J. G. Briggs for reasons.

42. Newport, Ky., population, 30,000: Yes. Give the consumer water at actual cost; it enhances cleanliness, allows city use of water for flushing and sewerage and for fire protection, without the intervention of private corporations.

43. Newburg, N. Y., population, 23,500: I do, because by a board elected by the people all the inhabitants would have a voice in its management. On the other hand, were a franchise granted to a few persons that franchise would probably be abused for their aggrandizement.

44. New York, N. Y., population, 1,000,000: Yes.

45. New Albany, Ind., population, 25,000: No. It is run in politics too much, and incompetent men are employed.

46. Natchez, Miss., population, 12,000: Private water works.

47. Newark, N. J., population, 136,000: City to own. No city that desires to grow can afford to depend upon a private corporation for the supply of water. No private corporation will give the same advantages to manufacturers as the city, and if the city owns they can place fire hydrants, etc., as they see fit.

48. Omaha, Neb., population, 135,000: No. It costs a city double what it does a private company to run the works, and you cannot compel them to give so good a service.

49. Portland, Me., population, 50,000: Yes. Because the city can afford to supply fakers at a lower price than a private company, dividing the deficit, if any, equally among the taxpayers, and not on water rates alone.

50. Parkersburg, W. Va., population, 9,000: Yes. The city then has complete control of the water works, and what is made above the expenses belongs to it, and if a company owned the works the city would have to pay for fire protection, and at least fifteen years would be required to pay nearly the cost of the works and then not have them.

51. Providence, R. I., population, 131,000: Yes. Water should be supplied at cost. Prosperity of a city depends upon a nearly free water as possible, it being a public necessity.

52. Peoria, Ill., population, 46,000: It depends upon circumstances. Too apt to be a political machine.

53. Portland, Or., population, 40,000: Yes. The works were purchased from the Old Portland Water Company, late in 1888; the rates were then reduced, and the net income of over \$250,000 will be realized by Jan. 1st, 1890.

54. Port Huron, Mich., population, 145,000: Yes. Cheaper rates, consumers get better treatment than from company.

55. Sandusky, O., population, 20,000: For cities having less than 75,000 population it is best for a company to operate them, in my opinion will compare favorably with corporations according to business principles, while it is difficult for a municipal board in a small city to do so.

56. Savannah, Ga., population, 50,000: By a large majority. That they may be properly controlled by ordinances; that all citizens may be given like privileges, and largely on the score of economy to the municipality and to each and every citizen and taxpayer.

57. Springfield, O., population, 35,000: I do. A company can and does charge exorbitant rates. The water mains are cheaply laid, and when they are made good profit sell to the city at a price generally paying a fair profit on first outlay.

58. Sacramento, Cal., population, 38,000: Yes. A matter of economy to the people, also to prevent being subject to a monopoly.

59. Toledo, O., population, 90,000: Yes. (City owns water.)

60. Titusville, Pa., population, 9,000: Yes. Better service and satisfaction generally, with ample fire service, which cannot be obtained without excessive cost from any private company.

61. Trenton, N. J., population, 60,000: Yes. Our own experience shows that we can have a low water rate and at the same time pay interest on bonded indebtedness; make sinking fund as well as extend our work out of receipts.

62. Worcester, Mass., population, 35,000: Yes.

63. Zanesville, Ohio, population, 20,000: Most emphatically. Cities that consumers get better treatment than from company.

64. It will be seen by the above statement that, out of the 66 reports made, 49 of the cities own and operate their water works, 15 do not, and 2 did not report on that question.

It will also be seen that, of the 66 cities, 44 were favorable to the city's owning and operating water works, 12 are in favor of private companies or corporations owning and operating same, and 10 qualify the question.

By reference to the said schedules filed, it will be discovered that the average rates for water charged in cities supplied by private corporations are much higher than in cities whose water works are owned and operated by the city.

No city in the list are rates on the average so high as in our own beloved City of Los Angeles.

Thus we see less than one-fourth of those who answered our inquiries believe that water should be furnished by private persons; that their reasons assigned appear to be based on the idea that they (private parties) would save more money than a city would, not regarding the fact that water would cost consumers more.

In a letter accompanying the return of schedule of questions from New York City,

Mr. Thomas F. Greenday, Commissioner of Public Works of said city, says: "The reason why I consider it for the best interests of both city and consumers of water that the city own and operate the water supply is that so essential an element to the health, welfare and prosperity of a city's population should not be made the subject of private speculation and management."

Concerning the rates in New York City, this statement might be added: Edmund Oliver, a long resident of New York, and now the punch, stated to the chairman of your committee that the water tax for the year, on the large family hotel of board-house where he is stopping in New York City, the charges, he said, would not exceed \$28 per annum.

For further and fuller information reference may be had to said schedule on file. Respectfully submitted,

RALPH E. HOYT, Chairman,
E. EDGAR GALBRETH, Secretary.

ADMISSION DAY.

The Programme for the San Francisco Celebration.

Aside from the entertainment at the Pavilion tonight and tomorrow night, and the exercises at Pasadena, there will be no special celebration of Admission day in this vicinity, all interest centering in the Native Sons' celebration at San Francisco, which will be very largely attended, delegations being present from all over the State.

The celebration at San Francisco commenced Saturday night with a grand torchlight procession of all the flambeau clubs and all Native Sons' drill corps; together with veteran firemen, display of fireworks at Union Square, concert by the band at the same place, and exhibition drill.

Yesterday during the morning there was a reception of arrivals by the city Native Sons at their various parlors, and by the Native Daughters at the Pavilion; special service at 11 o'clock at the First Baptist Church on Eddy street, the pioneer Protestant Church, organized in 1849, and in the afternoon a grand concert by the Park band of 60 pieces in Golden Gate Park, the programme including the British Army Concert quadrille, by Juilliard, the bands being assisted by two echo bands, a band of Scotch bagpipes and a battery of artillery.

The programme for the following three days, commencing today, is as follows:

MONDAY.
Morning—Rowing regatta, beginning at 9 o'clock, at the foot of Fourth street. Whitehall boat races at 11 o'clock, beginning at Midway market.

Afternoon—Yacht races at 1 o'clock from Meigs wharf; visible for the whole course from Telegraph and Russian hills.

Night—Grand entertainment by the Native Daughters in the Mechanics' Pavilion, consisting of tableaux, fancy drills by the young ladies and musical selections rendered by an orchestra of sixty pieces.

TUESDAY.
Morning—Grand parade on the principal streets, including the Native Sons, Pioneer, sixty-five bands of music, fifty floats, bands of Indians, vaqueros, bears, fraternal and military organizations, and a large contingent of United States troops and citizens. The time set for the starting of the procession is 10 o'clock.

Afternoon—Literary exercises in the Grand Opera House, at which the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city will be present.

Night—Grand ball at the Mechanics' Pavilion, Pyrotechnic display at the corner of Sixth and Fulton streets, the fireworks to include twenty-eight separate displays. Various balls and other entertainments at the different parlors of the association in the city.

WEDNESDAY.
The whole day will be devoted to an excursion on the bay. Four large steamers have been chartered, each carrying 1200 people. The boats will each have a band of music on board, and refreshments will be served free of charge. The boats will start along the shore, passing Black Point, Fort Point, Alcatraz, through Racon Straits, Red Rock, through San Pablo Bay, the Strait of Carquinez, and will return, where the guests will be allowed to visit the navy and other points of interest, after which they will re-embark and steam direct to the city.

QUICKSILVER.

Statistics Furnished by the Census Department.

A special bulletin of the Census Department, giving the statistics of quicksilver, prepared by Hon. J. B. Randall, has been received. During the calendar year, 1889, there were 26,464 flasks, or 2,024,490 pounds, or 1012 short tons of quicksilver produced in California.

About twenty flasks, less than \$1000 in value, were produced in Oregon. The product is notably less than the usual yield. In 1888, 33,250 flasks were produced.

For the year the highest price was \$50 and the lowest \$40, giving an average of \$45, which for the year's production, 26,464 flasks, would make a total valuation of \$1,190,500. The difference between the cost, \$881,401, and value, \$1,190,500, is \$309,099, which may be regarded as the profit on the year's work, based on the returns collected. The difference between average cost and average sale price was \$11.69 per flask.

The one establishment producing quicksilver at a cost of \$65.74 per flask met with a serious loss on its output, and no establishment made a profit commensurate with the risks attending the mining of cinnabar, its manufacture into quicksilver, and finding for it a market in competition with rich and important establishments carried on by foreign governments.

Outside of California quicksilver has been produced in but two localities in the United States; in Oregon, to the extent of 2000 flasks, and in Utah, where about 200 flasks were reported.

There are eleven establishments for the production of quicksilver in the United States, employing 961 hands, of whom 956 are men, 4 boys and 1 woman.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.

A Letter from an Eminent Physician.

MR. EDITOR: At the risk of incurring a proprietary preparation, I have a few words in favor of a new laxative principle. But first, how I came to discover it. A patient asked about taking Joy's Vegetable Bismarckia. As bismarckia usually contains mercury or iodides I objected, and asked for the formula, which ending partly vegetable, and so mild as to be to my mind almost a secret, I consented. Imagine my astonishment when perfect laxative action was reported. It has two great points. First, being purely vegetable, it is (unlike mercury) not cumulative in the system, being easily carried off by the digestive processes; and second, it is effective with a less quantity of the cathartic than has hitherto been attainable. It is in this respect ranks as a discovery, and approaches the ideal, viz.: the least medicine combined with the greatest good. As people take laxatives indiscriminately, it is important for them to know at least one that is safe for continued use; hence this communication. The natural laxative effects of this preparation will for the reasons above, interest both the public and the profession.

A CITY RESPECTFULLY INTERESTED.

San Francisco Examiner, March 10, 1890.

SO THE YOUNG FACES POZZONI'S Complexion Pills, in fresh charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

DIED.

SHACKLEFORD—At the residence of her parents, at 10:30 p. m., Nellie F. Shackelford, aged 14 years.

Funeral from the residence Tuesday, Sept. 9th, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

WESTLAKE PARK.

Some of the Improvements—A Visitor's Impression.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] There has been so much said lately about Westlake Park, that I concluded to see for myself how much truth there was in the statements setting forth its beauty. Remembering the spot in its condition of three years ago, a rough, irregular depression with a body of impure water in it; a place to be avoided as ugly to the eye and poisoning to the lungs, I was not prepared for what I found.

At the terminus of the Seventh-street Cable Railroad, but a short distance from the heart of the city, the roadway widens to 100 feet, and is planted on either side with pepper trees, straight, clean and well cared for. These in two years' time, will be a great ornament to the neighborhood and will give refreshing shade under which to sit. Benches are already in position here. On the north side of the road lies the park of 40 acres, square in shape, running to Ward street on the north, to Alvarado on the east, and Lake View on the west. These last three streets are each 80 feet wide, Ward street being much higher than the others.

Inclosed in this square is a lake of 17 acres, with a bottom of adobe as hard as stone.

The wisdom and good taste of the property owners of the neighborhood and the Park Commissioners who projected this park caused them to leave the natural irregularities of the slopes that form the shores of the lake so that there are no rigid straight lines bordering it.

The water, which displaced that formerly left by rains and seepage, and which fills the depression entirely, enters through a nine-inch pipe, on the Ward-street side of the lake. Here the pipe enters the land, and a wall of masonry has been prepared for a water fall, which will be a pretty object and one not obtainable in every city park.

Skirting the lake, not closely following the curves of the shore, is a nicely gravelled driveway, 40-feet in width; the spaces on either side of this are laid out in winding paths, pretty velvety grass plots and beds of flowers, while shrubs and well-chosen shade trees are planted here and there; among these gravilla, pepper and eucalyptus. A fountain is to be seen on the east side of the lake. It is one of those used at the flower festival of this year.

In the southeast corner of the lake are stone pillars for the foundation of a boat-house. This place seems a little contracted for the free handling of oars, if a number of boats start at once; but probably the clear-headed ones, who planned the other details so wisely, have studied into this as well, and are satisfied. The plan of the boat-house embraces two stories; the upper for music and resting, a very pleasant arrangement it will prove.

A summer house stands at the north of the water, others will be built soon. The moon had not yet risen, when, seated in this shelter, we looked over the dark waters of the lake to the brightly lighted temporary boat-house, and upon the slender boats, lighted gaily by brilliant lanterns.

There is great need of more electric lights around this region, but time is required, of course, and we have no great surplus on hand to put into the lights at present.

Soon, the moon rising over the high land of the city, fell upon this pretty sheet of water, and the boats not lighted artificially now became visible. There were 23 in all, and many people waited in the boat-houses for a turn in one of them.

When a party starts in a boat a ticket punched with the number of the boat and hour of starting out is given to him—a charge of 25 cents is made for one hour's use of boat, by two persons, 50 cents for three, and less in proportion for a larger number of people up to seven. The ease with which parties are started out and helped to land again, is commendable.

The boats belong to the city, and a rule has been made that one boat shall always remain at the landing place to be used in case of any accident occurring.

As a day-long drive was needed to make all the possibilities of the place known. If some of the romance was taken off by the glaring sunlight, it but became the more apparent that the park would be a lovely refuge in the hot days of our long summer, when the trees now planted have grown.

In driving round the streets near the park, the improvements were very noticeable. Some of the finest houses in the city are here. On Orange street, Mr. Shatto, the former owner of Catalina island, is putting up a \$25,000 house. The trees on some of these streets are gravilla and pepper alternating. Some of the lots are walled with fine red-stone. In short, everything in and near the park, makes it seem desirable to develop this little gem, so well situated, and so convenient to the city.

M. M. L. F.

PERSONALS.

J. F. Drake of Redlands is in the city.

John Martin of Anaheim is in the city yesterday.

J. B. Woods and wife of San Diego are at the Hollenbeck.

A. W. Attenheimer of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

T. H. Daggar of Covington, Ky., is registered at the Hollenbeck.

N. E. Higgins and H. N. Matthews of San Diego were at the Nadeau yesterday.

Dr. W. H. Davis of Detroit, Mich., and B. H. Westerfelt of Boston, are at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. S. T. Clover, wife of Sam Clover of the Chicago Herald, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hitt of Thirty-seventh street.

New Yorkers registered at the Nadeau yesterday were S. W. Robinson, E. B. Dana, R. A. Sasseere and E. E. Farnelle.

A. G. Glenn, O. A. Peck and W. B. Davenport of San Francisco were among the arrivals at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

H. C. Wyatt, manager of the Los Angeles Theater, left on train No. 29 last night for San Francisco, where he goes to look after his attractions.

Mark Twain on Rudyard Kipling.

"It would be a good thing," said he, "to read Mr. Kipling's writings for their style alone, if there were no story back of it. But, as you say, there always is a story there, and a powerfully interesting one generally. How people have gotten to read and talk about his stories! Why, when a young man, not yet 24 years of age, succeeds in the way Kipling has succeeded, it simply shows, doesn't it, that the general public has a strong appreciation of a good thing when it gets hold of one? His great charm to me is the way he swings nervous English! It is wonderful. That, it seems to me, is one great secret of the hold he takes on his readers. They can understand what he is at. He is simple and direct."

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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Vol. XVIII, No. 90

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR, Los Angeles Co.
Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Calaveras
JOHN R. REDDICK, Calaveras
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, Alameda
E. G. WAITE, Alameda
FOR STATE TREASURER, Stanislaus
J. R. McDONALD, Stanislaus
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, San Francisco
W. H. HART, San Francisco
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL, San Francisco
THEO. REICHERT, San Francisco
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER, Sonoma
E. P. COLGAN, Sonoma
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE, Sacramento
W. H. BEATTY, Sacramento
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Yuba
C. H. GAROUTTE, Yuba
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, San Francisco
J. C. HARRISON, San Francisco
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, Solano
L. BROWN, Solano
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, San Francisco
J. W. ANDERSON, San Francisco

Nominations for Congress.

AT LARGE, San Joaquin
J. C. CAMPBELL, San Joaquin
BY DISTRICTS, San Diego
W. W. BOWEN, San Diego

District Nominations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT, Santa Clara
JAMES W. REA, Santa Clara
BOARD OF REGISTRATION—FOURTH DISTRICT, Humboldt
I. M. HEBBORN, Humboldt

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

All political advertisements, announcements, calls for meetings, etc., must be paid for in advance. This rule applies equally to the news columns and the regular advertising columns of THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES is just now coming in for compliments from many of her sister cities in the State. San Diego admits, since the nomination of Bowers, that we have three harbors which are large and wet, while Oakland concedes that both our death rate and birth rate were larger last month than those of the modern Athens. Los Angeles is a great city and we are pleased that the fact is becoming patent to the rest of the State.

A CORRESPONDENT, who commits the unpardonable sin of writing on both sides of the paper, wants the Council to pass an ordinance providing that owners of chickens shall fence them in, so that they cannot devastate neighboring gardens. This is a fowl business, and has caused much bad language and worse feeling in the Angello City. Let the ordinance issue.

HENRY MARLESON has gained an unenviable reputation as a slippery customer in this country, but, according to recent European dispatches, he is something worse. He has lived for years with Marie Roze, has introduced her as his wife, both in Europe and America, and she has children by him, yet he now declares that she is not his wife—that their marriage was not binding. Such conduct savors of the sur more than the gentleman.

THE EXAMINER has taken up the subject of the brutal manner in which poultry is offered for sale in the city markets. Birds are brought from Kansas and Missouri on slow freight trains, and suffer a hell upon the journey; nor are their tortures ended when they arrive at their destination, where the coops are piled, one upon another, five or six high. There is plenty of opportunity for the humane to do good work in this direction in other cities besides San Francisco.

THE time seems to have gone by when American journals depended on their intrinsic merits to increase their circulation. A great variety of schemes are constantly being evolved by enterprising newspapers to place themselves prominently before the public eye. Among these, the most general, just now, is to have a ballot for the most popular man or woman of some class, the winner to get a prize, in the shape of a badge, a trip to Europe, a sword, or something else. A Boston Journal recently worked up great enthusiasm over a vote of a handsome sword to the most popular Grand Army man; the Chicago Tribune is running a vote on the most popular candidate for Sheriff of that county, and the Examiner is offering a badge to the Native Son who gets the most votes. What will be the next development in American journalism?

THE UNITED STATES AS AN IRON PRODUCER.

A census bulletin shows that the production of pig-iron during the year ended June 30th, 1890, was the largest in the history of the iron industry of this country, amounting to 9,579,779 tons of 2000 pounds, as compared with 3,781,021 tons produced during the census year 1880, and 2,052,821 tons during the census year 1870. From 1870 to 1880 the increase in production amounted to 1,728,200 tons, or nearly 85 per cent, while from 1880 to 1890 the increase was 5,798,758 tons, or over 153 per cent.

The development of the manufacture of pig-iron in the United States during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 has been phenomenal, and at the present rate of increase in production this country is destined soon to become the leading producer of pig-iron in the world, possibly reaching this distinction in the calendar year 1890. During the calendar year 1889 the production of pig-iron by Great Britain, which has annually produced more pig-iron than any other country, is shown by official statistics to have been 9,321,563 tons of 2000 pounds. The quantity of pig-iron produced by the United States during the census year 1890 was 258,216 tons in excess of the production of Great Britain during the calendar year 1889. When we beat Great Britain in such a staple production as iron it is time for us to claim to be a manufacturing country.

TIT FOR TAT.

The numerous strikes in the East are beginning to have their natural effect. A recent dispatch from Pittsburgh announces that a number of the richest corporations in the country have formed an alliance against strikers. Among the members are the Westinghouse system, the Yale Lock Company, Colt Arms Company and four or five other big factories, and presumably the Pullman interests. In the compact it is agreed that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or all of the associated factories, all work is to cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they see fit to return to work, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left any factory on a strike. Neither is an associated factory to seek workers during a strike from any of the federated works. The institutions named employ between 50,000 and 60,000 workers, and directly support 250,000 to 300,000 people, exclusive of other interests depending upon the earnings of these people. It is claimed by these manufacturers that the action of these workers forced the alliance.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." The strikers cannot logically complain if the employers adopt their own tactics.

GEN. GRIERSON ON SAN PEDRO.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Grierson, commanding the Department of Arizona, to the General in charge of the Division of the Pacific, contains the following passage, which is of particular interest to residents of Los Angeles county:

It is again recommended that measures be taken without delay to enlarge the present military reservation at San Pedro, California, as indicated on map No. 2, hereto attached, as that important point is well known to be decidedly the most available place for a harbor, considering the amount of money already expended there, to be found anywhere on the coast adjacent to Los Angeles, the great commercial interests and advancement of which depend so much on the necessary enlargement and proper protection of said seaport. The amount of land, in addition to what now belongs to the Government, is about 640 acres, and that is not too much to make a suitable reservation on which to construct a military post large enough for a regiment of infantry, which should, in my opinion, be placed there in addition to the artillery force heretofore suggested. In view of the fortifications already contemplated in conjunction with other seacoast defenses bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The site is an admirable one, overlooking as it does the town and bay of San Pedro, and embraces an extended view of sea and land, and is naturally a strong position which can be readily strengthened and made almost impregnable. An abundant supply of excellent fresh water can be obtained at moderate cost and rapid transit for troops and supplies is already available by railroad and ocean steamers. Everything considered it is a convenient location for troops and far preferable to any place inland or back from the ocean and away from its beautiful and invigorating influences. The bold promontory on which the site for the military post is located is a conspicuous object when approached from either the sea or the land, and would, when properly fortified and garrisoned, afford protection to the country adjacent thereto, and eventually grow into a military station of great importance, situated as it is in the midst of lands rich in soil, teeming with valuable products and a rapidly increasing population.

The Fraternity is the name of a handsome eight-page monthly, published at Kansas City, in the interest of the National Printers' Protective Fraternity. The issue for September is largely devoted to correspondence from Los Angeles. The review of the late printers' strike is also reprinted, entire, from THE TIMES. The journal publishes a list of death benefits paid, which shows that the association takes care of its members. It is edited in a dignified manner, and is pleasingly devoid of those rancorous and abusive expressions which so frequently characterize organs of the Typographical Union in their reference to those who do not agree with them. The P. P. F. is evidently an organization which has come to stay.

AN electrician at San Francisco, while monkeying with a dynamo, received a shock of 2000 volts. This is considerably more than was used to kill Kemmler, but the San Francisco man survived, which goes to show the uncertainty of electricity as a means of execution.

THAT unwelcome visitor, the "grippe," is again showing up in San Francisco. E. G. Waite, Republican nominee for Secretary of State, is one of the victims. Thanks to the glorious climate of California, Mr. Grip did not get much of a hold in this section when here.

COL. ZABRISKIE of Tucson, who was the orator here on the Fourth of July, has just returned to Arizona from a long visit to the coast, and gives the Tucson Star his impressions of the

political outlook in the State. Regarding the nomination of Col. Markham, he says:

The nomination of Col. Markham was received with unbounded enthusiasm in Southern California. I was present at the grand ratification and reception of the Colonel at Los Angeles on Friday last, and I have rarely witnessed a more genuine ovation.

THE LEND-A-HAND HOME.

The Charitable Enterprise of a Good Woman.

Los Angeles has many charities of which the public knows but little, but which in a quiet way are accomplishing a great deal for humanity. I met the other day a quaint little old lady who has more than passed the half-mile stone between 60 and 70, but whose eyes are still bright, and whose speech is still as vivacious and cheerful as that of a young girl, and who is able to put forth as much physical effort as the majority of women 20 years younger. She is a philanthropist and her heart is bent on helping others, and she has been working for eight years past to build a home for dependent women here in this city.

I went down on Saturday morning to see this "Lend-a-hand Home" of hers, and I found a large two-story house upon Fifth street east, between Wall and Los Angeles, containing 40 rooms.

"This is a woman's enterprise. I am a little old maid, and I haven't had a darling man to help me a bit," she said, with a happy laugh. "I have done all this myself. My house is just finished, and I planned it all myself, and I think I am going to succeed. I want a home here for helpless womanhood, and for those who have nothing to depend upon but their own exertions for support. There is a room," she said, opening the door into a good-sized room with double windows, "which I want to find some good dress-maker to take. I will give it to her for \$3 a week with board. Then here is my sewing room," she added, as she took me across the hall into a large room, where was a sewing machine and other conveniences for work done, dresses, underclothing, and everything of the kind that we can sell cheap and help these women to support themselves. I have several old ladies with me now who are not able to go out and do a day's work, but they can work here as they are able if the public will only patronize us and buy what we have to sell. I have a few light-hearted ladies with me who are almost perfectly helpless, but I am going to take care of them."

"How many have you in your home?" I inquired.

"Twenty-four of us altogether, but I have two whose friends pay me each \$10. \$32 I get for the two. That's all the money I have. I have five rooms, two or three rooms. I have five rooms, with kitchens attached, that I keep for widows and their families. These all open out upon the upper verandahs and are comfortable rooms."

"And your name?" I inquired.

"My name is Olive L. Cleveland, an old maid, as I told you, but a happy one. Life is very beautiful to me, and I have to do, and all I want is to have people send us work, and to be able to do dressmaking and all kinds of sewing here—and some fancy work—I can teach some kinds of that, and then I have one old lady here who does beautiful drawn work, and if we can only be kept busy that is all I ask."

Col. Markham's Position.

(Oakland Tribune.)

We shall be glad to welcome Col. Markham when he visits this neighborhood in the near future. It is, we believe, his intention to give the people of all the considerable towns on the coast an opportunity of seeing and hearing him. He is a man of fine presence, an impressive speaker, and he has something to say. The high regard in which he is held by his neighbors in the South is a fair indication that the same feeling will grow in the North and West as he becomes known. His long preliminary campaign was conducted without making enemies of importance, and from the present outlook, it is certain that he will poll the full vote of his party, and, perhaps, draw some strength from the other side. The very length of this preliminary campaign to which we have alluded, and the perfect organization, gave rise to an impression that some of the candidate's strength was gained at the expense of pledges of patronage given in advance. We have taken some pains to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this impression, and we are now in a position to state that it is absolutely no foundation. When Col. Markham is elected Governor of California, as he most assuredly will, he will take office absolutely untrammelled by personal pledges of any sort, and free in every way to consider the fitness of the men who may seek offices in the gift of the chief executive.

A Campaign Poem.

(Sacramento Bee.)

The campaign poet is out already without a muzzle. His maiden effort commences:

Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll have For Markham's glorious banner is leading us along.

He has been to Sacramento, and his boom is strong and true.

For the boys are all solid for Markham.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Markham's coming home!

Hurrah! Hurrah! we've got the Markham boom from Mexico to Oregon his roses are in bloom.

And the boys are all solid for Markham.

The poem was undoubtedly written by some Democrat with the sinister object in view of making Markham unpopular.

THE LAST RITES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The funeral services over the late Gen. E. F. Noyes were very largely attended today. Among the honorary pall-bearers was ex-President Hayes. Eight members of the General's old regiment were active pall-bearers.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Two Candidates for Governor Contrasted.

(San Bernardino Times-Index.)

The campaign has opened by the nomination of H. H. Markham for Governor. He is not a politician in the usual sense of the word. He has been in this country a number of years, devoting the most of his time to the management of mining industries in California, this country. In his transactions relating to those mines he has earned the respect and confidence of his associates. Some of the most prominent Democrats of this country were at one time connected with him in those mines, and they speak of him in the highest terms as an honorable and upright business man, in whom they have implicitly relied in the past and have always found him true. When H. H. Markham ran for Governor in this district, this country gave him a large majority, running 150 votes ahead of his ticket. There are a number of Democrats in the county today who will vote for Markham on the 4th of November on personal grounds alone.

H. H. Markham made the best Representative in Congress that this district has ever had. Under his influence the Soldiers' Home was established at Santa Monica and other valuable appropriations were made.

Markham was nominated at Sacramento against the opposition of the machine politicians of San Francisco. He is emphatically the candidate of the people, and will make the strongest bid of a run for the office of Governor of the State of California. He is very pleasing and attractive man in private conversation and is able to state his propositions in public clearly and intelligently, but is not gifted with great oratorical powers. Those who have met Mr. Markham are impressed with his candor and ingenious way of speaking. Wherever he goes he wins friends.

On the other hand Pond is a professional politician. He has been in political life in San Francisco in one capacity or another for many years. For two years past Pond has been Mayor of San Francisco. He was elected in 1888, but run behind his back about five thousand votes. He is a very phlegmatic man, whose presence repels common people. A strong fight was made against Pond at that time on account of his political relations with Buckley, but the opposition was not strong enough to defeat his election.

At San Jose there was a strong opposition to Pond, but Buckley succeeded in nominating him on the fourth ballot by throwing 144 San Francisco votes to him. In the coming campaign Pond is the candidate of the Buckley San Francisco ring and Markham is the candidate of the people. The ring has boozed the city of San Francisco for many years, and two wars have been fought the State Treasury of about twelve million dollars. Markham is a Southern California man, and will work in the interest of San Francisco. Markham is a man of the people who knows their needs and necessities. Pond is a representative of the political machine of San Francisco and a corrupt statesman of city life and city interests.

Markham comes from the rural life of an orange-growing colony and his surroundings are colored and toned up by agricultural and horticultural influences. Being a miner himself he understands the wants of mining men. Markham is the most logical man that has been presented to the people for many years. If he is not elected it will be because the machine politics of San Francisco will defeat him. The county will give him a handsome majority.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

An Arizona Paper on the Recent Printers' Strike.

(Tucson Citizen.)

Some time ago the Citizen had occasion to refer to the printers' strike in Los Angeles. Our readers will remember the matter up was that the proposition in hand is not one of the ordinary nature of disagreement between publisher and printer, and the fight now going on appears to us to be a test case as to whether the business department of a newspaper shall be under the control of the mandates of the typographical chapel or the proprietor. To prelude: The Citizen favors organized labor. It believes that without organization no profession, trade or art can successfully advance. The object of organized labor is to resist the encroachment of employers. If labor organizations allow themselves to be dominated by demagogues and individuals, who are seeking to better their individual pockets under the abnegation of "resisting oppression," it is the worse for them, for it compels the employer to arm himself with the same weapon. We have watched the contest in Los Angeles and we are convinced that the trouble does not hinge on dollars and cents—but on the state of mind of the union itself. The fact that the pay roll of THE TIMES is larger now and the composition less than hitherto. Hence we conclude that the workmen are paid as high wages as the members of the union did receive. We said that we did not think the trouble hinged on the price. Since the days of the boom advertising has fallen two-thirds, every avenue leading into the counting room has been shortened. Of the expenses, paper is cheaper than then. The hire of the mechanical department, is materially lower, but the price of typesetting and everything connected with the union has remained the same as in the highest fever boom. The City of Des Moines pays only 30 cents per thousand on morning papers, union rates. The City of Los Angeles pays 50 cents. Owing to the reduced business, the publishers of THE TIMES, Herald, Tribune and Express requested the union—acknowledging their authority—to reduce the scale of wages commensurate with the times, and until such period as business might sufficiently revive to enable them to return to the basis at that time. They were not only met with a flat refusal, but were given two days to sign an agreement binding themselves to pay the current prices for the term of one year. The latter proposition seemed to be the main ground for the attitude of the papers toward the Los Angeles union. The proposition was not a business one, and no self-respecting business man would entertain it. For our part we would see that region of eternal warmth coated over with frost from Yuma to the nebulae, rather than agree to such a demand. That the strength of the Times and Herald has invariably been thrown on the side of organized labor; that their present rates are as high as before the union went out, and that the work is not done by a printers' organization which is the same as the Typographical Union, except it refers all difficulties to a joint committee of printers and publishers, convinces us that the fight now going on in Los Angeles is a matter of principle.

Let us comprehend the situation we believe the attitude of the papers will not only be sustained by public interest, but by the higher courts of the Typographical Union itself.

FROM OVER THE SEAS.

Immense Losses Due to the Flood in Austria.

Editor O'Brien Again Advises Tenants Not to Pay Rent.

Another Duel Growing Out of the Boulanger Disclosures.

The Search for Count Mirabeau's Remains Causes an Epidemic Near Paris—Other Happenings in Alien Lands.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Elbe is still 16 feet above its normal height at Dresden, but it is gradually falling, and it is believed the danger is over. A slight subsidence was noticed in the main branch of the Danube at Vienna today. The Austrian government has granted \$1,000,000 for repairing the damage done by floods and assisting the sufferers.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says it is estimated that the losses by the flood in Central Europe will reach \$20,000,000. Owing to damage to the beet crop it is likely Austrian sugar exports will be 60 per cent. under the average.

O'BRIEN'S ADVICE TO TENANTS.

CORK, Sept. 7.—William O'Brien, speaking at Meelin, County Cork, said it would be Ireland's own fault if a single child starved. Tenants ought not to pay a penny of rent until their families were provided for. They had no business to make begging appeals to Irishmen abroad, but should look to Balfour and his sublime schemes.

MANY HEADS WERE BROKEN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—A conflict between Nationalists and police occurred today. The officers attempted to prevent a Nationalist procession. A serious affray resulted and many heads were broken before the police succeeded in enforcing their mandate.

ANOTHER FRENCH DUEL.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Mermeix, the alleged author of the charges against Boulanger, fought a duel today with Labryer of Gil Blas. The latter was slightly wounded.

Le Petit Journal says Laguerre inspired the articles attacking Boulanger in Figure.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR TROUBLES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—The employers decline to confer with the strikers. The Broken Hill miners have struck. The strike affects 9000 men and \$750,000 capital. Other stoppages are imminent.

SYDNEY, Sept. 7.—The strikers held a monster demonstration here today. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the men would remain firm. Four steamers sailed today and were manned by blacklegs.

A DEADLY EPIDEMIC.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—An epidemic has broken out at Maison Blanche, which is alleged to be due to the opening up of the ground in search for the remains of Mount de Mirabeau. Ten children have died.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Fifteen fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease are reported at Valencia City today.

THE KAISER PLEASED.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—At a banquet given by Emperor William to the officers of the fleet at Gravenstein last night he praised the seamanship and proficiency in gunnery and torpedo work displayed at the naval maneuvers yesterday. He added that he believed the fleet equal to the most trying work that could be required of it.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

LIEGE, Sept. 7.—The Social Science Congress opened today. Two thousand delegates were present from all parts of Catholic Europe. It was resolved to send a telegram to the Pope and King Leopold expressing the devotion of the members.

BELLIGERENT ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—News is received of a fight between Armenians and gendarmes near Imid. Five gendarmes were killed. Troops were sent to the scene.

MEXICO'S ARMY.

How President Diaz Proposes to Improve It.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 7.—[By the Associated Press.] President Diaz is maturing a plan for a reduction of the army, which it is intended shall be composed solely of volunteers. It is believed, as far as can be judged at present, that it would have the effect of eliminating the criminal and other undesirable elements from the army, which, it is said, will hereafter be principally used on the northern and southern frontiers in the territory occupied by Indians. There are a large number of officers supported on the retired list and if these are disbanded it will be a saving to the country of several millions annually. If the President's plan is carried into effect it is supposed that many of these officers would find employment in the National Guard and in other service of the State.

Collision Between Freight Trains.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Another wreck occurred on the upper bridge this morning. A freight train was coming over the bridge from the east when another started west at the other end. A misplaced switch let the second train run up on the west-bound track. The locomotives crashed into each other near the western end of the bridge. The engines were damaged and three freight cars were derailed and broken. The tracks were blocked until late in the afternoon.

Death of an Actress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Lillian Grubb, the well-known actress and singer, and wife of David Hayman, manager of the Shendooch Company, died at the home of her father in this city this morning. The immediate cause of her illness was malnutrition, and for two or three years there has been a gradual decay of her vital powers.

Affray in a Disreputable Den.

PLEASANT HILL (Mo.), Sept. 7.—John Parker and A. D. Wells, young farmers, made application late yesterday for admission into a disreputable house. They forced their way into the house, and became engaged in a quarrel.

rel with seven other men there. During the quarrel revolvers were drawn. Parker was shot through the head and instantly killed. Oliver Hughes was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. Wells and six inmates of the house were arrested.

RIOUS CATTLEMEN.

They Stir Up Pandemonium on Atlantic Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[By the Associated Press.] The riotous conduct of cattlemen on ocean steamships returning from Europe has been the theme of many complaints made at the bureau office. These men go to Europe to take care of large consignments of cattle, and on the outward voyage are kept busy and out of mischief, but when they return home, with nothing to do, trouble begins. The latest case of disturbance raised by cattlemen was on the steamer Amsterdam, which arrived here today. There were 16 in this crowd and their actions were outrageous. The steamship company has decided not to ship any more of them as passengers. The lines that sail from England also have boycotted them.

Suspected of Train-Wrecking.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 6.—York Reed, who has served as a freight brakeman on the New York Central, was arrested today by their detectives and was closeted all day in Superintendent Bissell's office. It is reported that he is suspected of complicity in the wreck of the Montreal express last Friday.

Tonight Tom Miller, a Knight of Labor and a striker, was arrested at Green Bush Hollow for complicity in the wreck.

Death of a Noted Lawyer.

FLINT (Mich.), Sept. 7.—Sumner Howard, one of the best-known politicians in Michigan, died yesterday. He was a criminal lawyer of great ability. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant District Attorney for Utah, and conducted the trial of John D. Lee for complicity in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Subsequently he returned to Michigan. President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Arizona, which position he resigned in 1886.

Smuggled Watches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Maurice Gilbert of Butte City, Mont., and Frank Bernice of the same city arrived on the steamer La Champagne from Havre today. Inspectors Brown and Donohue met them. The gentlemen were conducted to the seizure room and each had to give up a \$500 gold watch. The watches were confiscated. The men said the articles were for their sweethearts.

Fatally Burned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ethel Curtis, 19 year old, a typewriter and stenographer, was smoking cigarettes in bed, at her home on Lexington avenue, this evening. She fell asleep and a cigarette dropped from her hand and ignited the bed clothes and the girl was terribly burned about the body. She afterward died at Bellevue hospital.

Negroes Threaten War.

WARRENTON (Ga.), Sept. 7.—Tom Adams (colored) was killed last night by W. J. Norris, proprietor of the Warrenton Hotel. The negroes threaten vengeance, but the citizens are prepared for the emergency.

Sullivan Loses His Father.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Michael Sullivan, aged 65, father of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia.

"Del."

There's a very bright fellow above, Way up in the North country, Who sends me letters and letters, To any abettors, A newspaper free-lance is he.

This long-headed man up in 'Frisco, Was printed in last night's Express— Says mischief is brewing, To cause both discord and distress.

"A candidate noble and worthy, And honest in word and in deed, The voter will 'scratch him, Altho' they can't match him, Because he is not of

STAGE TONES.

Scanlan the Irish Comedian
Tomorrow Night.

EASTERN THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

How "Shenandoah" Rose Out of Fire—"One Error"—Nat Goodwin in London—Gilbert Sues Sullivan, Etc.

Tomorrow evening the Grand Opera House will be again opened for the engagement of W. J. Scanlan, who appears in several characteristic Irish pieces for five nights and the usual Saturday matinee. Mr. Scanlan never having been here before, and enjoying a fine reputation as a delineator of Irish character, besides being a vocalist of some pretensions in the line of ballad-singing, it may be expected that he will attract a large audience. He has just closed a four weeks' engagement at the New California Theater in San Francisco, where he has been honored by crowded houses. His appearance here will afford the first opportunity ever given for testing the appreciation of the Los Angeles public for Irish plays, when presented by an actor of more than local reputation. The former displays of Hibernian character to which our people have been treated have invariably been the work of second or third-rate artists, and it will be a genuine pleasure to find that Mr. Scanlan is really qualified to shine as a bright particular star in a sphere of comedy and mingled pathetic expression, for which his chosen line of character affords him so fine a chance.

The play for the opening and succeeding night is *Myles Aron*, in which the youthful hero will, in addition to passing through the usual tribulations, sing and dance himself, it is to be hoped, into the favor of the audience. The songs to be introduced in this piece, are entitled "You and I Love," "My Maggie," "Living My Love, Oh Live," "The Swing Song," and of course the perennial "Peek-a-Boo."

A new emotional play by Edward Kilder, and entitled *One Error*, has just been brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, with Cora Tanner in the leading role. The acting of Miss Tanner is highly praised, but the piece seems not destined to live. It appears to be of French origin, but "one error" of the author is in not admitting that fact. The "one error" of the leading lady consists in wearing a thousand-dollar gown in a scene where she makes a pretense of poverty, thus violating the probabilities and marring the stage effect in order to gratify her taste for extravagant toilettes.

The Dramatic Mirror announces the resumption of its series of weekly essays on theatrical topics, the publication of which was suspended during the heated term.

On the morning of August 28th McVicker's Chicago Theater was entirely destroyed by fire, and all the scenery and property of *Shenandoah* were burned. The Auditorium was the only theater that Manager Frohman could get in that city for the performance the following night, which was the 100th in Chicago. Several thousand souvenirs were to be given away and \$1800 worth of tickets had been sold. The Auditorium was in the hands of painters and plasterers, the stage draperies were packed away, and the whole place was a forest of scaffolding. By 3 p.m. President Peck of the Auditorium Association had telegraphed his consent to the use of the theater, but Manager Adams telegraphed back that such a thing couldn't be thought of. By 5 o'clock, however, Mr. Frohman had talked every one his way, so that a few minutes later he was able to send word to Chicago to go ahead. Manager Hayman, who was on the scene of operations, put a big force of men at work, the theater was ready for the performance at the usual hour, and *Shenandoah* drew the biggest audience it has ever played to.

McVicker's Theater was the oldest in Chicago and one of the best known in the country. It was supposed to be fireproof. The loss to Mr. McVicker is estimated at not less than \$125,000.

Perhaps the fact that Harry Sanford is an advance agent for an Irish comedian causes him to perpetrate a bull occasionally in order to keep up the reputation of his star. His latest effort is contained in an advance notice sent to this paper for publication, in which he says "W. J. Scanlan begins a five nights' engagement, at the Grand tomorrow evening with a Saturday matinee."

Nat Goodwin produced *A Gold Mine* in London and Nat naturally felt sore when he found that his piece was not liked. The London edition of the New York Herald reported the actor as saying very bitter things about English critics. Nat says he was wrongly reported; that what he did say was that the English generally welcome American actors, but don't seem to like their pieces. Also that having seen so many bad American plays in London, the critics probably came to a first night of the sort with a kind of prejudice. The real fact appears to be that people went to the first night of *A Gold Mine* prepared to be amused, and they were amused with Nat, who was voted a really clever and decidedly droll comedian. But the play itself proved almost too much for even British endurance. Hence these tears.

Frederick Warde's production of *Henry VIII.* with Mrs. D. P. Bowers as "Queen Catherine" which was announced for Troy, N. Y., September 4th, has been postponed until Thursday, September 18th, when it will be given at the Star Theater, Buffalo. The delay has been occasioned by the enormous amount of detail involved and the non-arrival of certain costumes ordered some time ago in Europe. In the character of the ambitious "Cardinal Wolsey," Mr. Warde is making an endeavor to add to his chaplet of Shakespearean laurels. Judging from what is known of the tragedian's dramatic powers, he will be highly successful in his new attempt.

W. T. Carleton's opera company has just closed a seven weeks' engagement at the Star Theater, Buffalo. All the Buffalo papers have spoken in the highest praise of the organization, and consider its long engagement the most successful in the history of Buffalo amusements.—Dramatic Mirror.

Gilbert's quarrel with Sir Arthur Sullivan has now taken the form of legal hostilities. He has brought suit against Sir Arthur and also against

D'Oyley Carte for an accounting. The testimony in the case will settle all conflicting rumors as to the real reasons for the dissolution of the famous partnership.

Stuart Robson will take the road this season with at least three new comedies. Most of the members of his original company will remain with him.

The Kreutzer Sonata has been dramatized.

Dan Sully has made a hit in *The Millionaire*.

Mary Anderson-Navarro is at Fort Maio, France.

Christine Nilsson, it is said, will be heard in this country again before long.

Eleanor Calhoun is playing the principal role in *Judah*, at the Shubert Theater, London.

Henry C. de Mille and David Belasco have completed their new play for Charles Frohman.

The Strauss orchestra gave its 100th concert recently at the Madison Square Garden to a large audience.

A. M. Palmer has bought the pantomime play, *The Prodigal Son*, which was recently produced in Paris.

The *Crystal Slipper* has been doing an enormous business in Chicago. It will be seen in Los Angeles soon.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will rehearse *The Ugly Duckling* for five weeks before its production at the Broadway Theater.

Louis Massen and Marie Burroughs will play the leading roles in the production of *Nero at Niblo's Garden* this fall.

Fay Templeton is meeting with popular success, in spite of much adverse criticism in the daily press of New York.

Annie Pixley will produce her new play, *Kate*, at the opening of her season at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, September 15th.

Jannaschek will be seen in a new five-act play this season. It is entitled *Ezech*, being a translation of *Grat Ezech*, by Dr. Heinrich Laube.

Charles Coghlan has closed a contract to support Mrs. Langtry in London during her production of *Anthony and Cleopatra*, next November.

George S. Knight, the well-known German dialect comedian, who has been seen here in *Baron Rudolph* and *Over the Garden Wall*, is reported dying.

Maudie Granger kissed a whole seminary of school girls in the West last week, and the girls bore up nobly throughout the trying ordeal.—Dramatic Mirror.

The *Old Homestead* begins its fourth consecutive year of popularity at the Academy of Music in New York City on the 6th of next month. The unprecedented run of this domestic drama is one of the most astonishing events in modern theatrical history.

Dion Boucicault's suit for libel against the New York Times is set down for trial in October. It is believed that the damaging article which forms its basis was written by an outsider, who trapped the Times into publishing it. Some interesting developments may be expected.

Agricultural Fair.

The eleventh annual exposition of the Sixth District Agricultural Association is to be held in Los Angeles October 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

The horticultural and agricultural display is to take place at the Chamber of Commerce, and all applications for space should be made to Frank Wiggins, who has been appointed superintendent. Premium lists can be obtained at the Chamber of Commerce or at the office of the Agricultural Association in the Lichtenberger building.

The premium list for 1890 has been revised and now aggregates \$8000. The speed programme can also be obtained upon application to Secretary Benjamin.

Written for The Times.

Listen to a Tale of Woe.

We have had a boom that burst.

We have had the small-pox also.

And we scarce knew which was worst.

We have had our dose of fossils.

Opposed to progress true.

Then speculators worked us.

Till we scarce knew what to do.

But the plague that overtook us

In the days that passed away

Are as nothing to the evils

That are killing us today.

Right in the city's center,

Down in the City Hall.

We've got a gang of Councilmen

That hurt us worst of all.

They sit in owl-like wisdom,

And draw their monthly pay,

While brilliant opportunities

Skip by them every day.

The fossils die—sometimes, at least,

And speculators leave.

The Council we can not escape,

And that is why we grieve.

But when the next election day

Shall come upon us, then

We'll read the Council's record up

And vote for other men.

H. H. TREBLE.

"Jacobus" to the Fore.

[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—The charges against the Board of Education were twofold: 1st, that the Board acted in bad faith toward the voters of Los Angeles and induced us to vote the school bonds by a trick; and second, that they have wasted the money thus secured by extravagance.

The member of the Board of Education in his defense of the Board (see TIMES of Sept. 7th) is silent on the first charge, hence that seems to be admitted.

And about charge No. 2, will the honorable member, while giving us figures, go to the bottom of the matter?

It has been asserted by someone that over \$2000 per month is paid for superintendence. How is this? Will you give us the exact figures by item; or if you dislike to work for nothing, will you instruct the City Superintendent to request the assistant superintendent to order some of the clerks sitting around his office to do this during the three months' vacation?

Yours, respectfully,

JACOBUS.

Written for The Times.

The Emigrant's Child.

I heard the ceaseless tramp of busy feet.

As the vast, human tide surged to and fro;

The clank and clatter of the iron wheels.

The signal-bell, the whistle's shrill, and lo!

Above the din and tumult of the place,

Another sound, a quick, heart-breaking cry.

That pierced the hue of many a rosy cheek,

And stayed the step of careless passer-by.

One of the throng, and yet apart from all,

A haggard woman sat, unfriended, lone.

A tiny face, stamped with the hue of death.

Pressed, with despairing anguish, to her own.

"Oh God! My child! My child!" her moaning cry.

And eyes, unused to tears in pity shed,

Grew moist, while kindly hands their service lent.

To cover o'er the wan face of the dead.

J. TORNEY CONNOR.

Wall Paper.

Call and get our prices before letting your work.

LIGHTNING WALL PAPER CO.

C. A. Goodwin, Proprietor.

227 West First street.

"DOT CONVENTION."

A German Citizen Tells What He Saw at Ventura.

I dinks likely molbe your readers vas all been glad auf von auf der Sharmann peoples writes him somedings vot he sees mit his ears, dot Rebutopian convention in vich yust vas met at Ventura. I don't could schpakk me some goot English all der while. I write nit der bleist! begause mine agent vas Sharmann youst like sour grout. But auf mine gommunication vas goot for der vaste basket, molbe it vas yust so easy like nottings now to hire putty sheap von union gompasitor t vipe out mine writings and make a hiddle on der glean paper.

Yell Mr. Editor, I dinks me I dells yust so mooch trooth vat vas goot mit der regular gompasitors, ven I told you, dot convention vas gompasitor auf der finest bodies of men der gountry could spare from der peasants, but all der while I dinks a vander, vot for dose bodies of men nearly all vas leave der heads mit der vives home, so they don't can lose 'em. But I told you von tings Mr. Editor, young Shon Brown, der sharmann mit der convention, don't vas lose him his head, like old Shon Brown, and he don't vas leave it mit his vife home needer, you bet mine vife he don't. He all der time keep him his head der right side up and der bright side front. Und every dimes dose able shentlemen der gountry der gommence dose foolishness, he whisper in a loud voice mit his gavel, "Now, shentlemen! shentlemen, bleese don't make some shackass of yourself, shumping around dis convention like an old rooster mit his head shopped off." When I dinks me on, molbe he don't vas say shackass, but it vas all der same in Dutch, begause he use der same agent vat you place on der foolish beast. He schpakk not much mit his mout, but vat liddle he did say, vas a good deal. I dink Mr. Editor, he vas smart to save his mout for lunch time. Old Shudge Bolitical Carpenter vas umersously present, mit a proxy vot he don't got in his book, but der convention make von resolution dot allow der Shudge don't vot got der proxy, he vos have him all der same and could vote him. The Shudge did some spoke shaving mit his mout, which gause one delegate to shout yust so loud as if he vas being sawed off by der Shudge. Mit der gause of gommence the Shudge looked mit his eyes out, yust as if he had been playing at bean poker and bolitical fence mending for more as tree days and tree nights mitoud taking nottings to eat but good schnapps. But as Ventura vas a bean gountry we must excuse the Shudge for toyng mit der beans, aspecially as he don't vas take der poker dat convention in, but gonnied himself to fighting only mit his tongue.

I must not forget me to make anounce to der beoples dot der gressstaatsman Señor del Moro vas der convention in, always ready to break out mit his mout, and display his great finesse to represent the low class of der beoples. His yell-known flaming colors bristled on his caput like faded feedders on the headgear of a discarded goncubine. When der second ballot vas progressing putty vel, und it vas blain der surmise vas greeping der candidates on, dot Bowers vas likely been der accidental choice of der convention, der Sandysago shentlemen gommence yumping to der ceiling up und, action yest like day vas been anxious to der first inmates auf Waterman's Insane Asylum. Bye und bye I dinks me maybe it vas der Ventura beans vas too rich for der stomach, und it make all dose canus Bell's. Putty quick Doc Rowell show 'em how it vas to take more as a bitter dose of big phisic, mitoud making a foolish face, und he gif 'em a few "bile beans" and a leedle goot talk und haf relief. But I dinks me a congressional candidate vas more as Sandysago can stand, so I expects me in der early Zuckarine future to be leet der gressstaatsman, very mooch kill sad California. May be ven I don vas so mad I dells der beoples some more.

VON BISMARCK.

JOHN BILLINGS.

Josh Billings is the nom de plume of Henry W. Shaw, who was born in Lanesborough, Mass., in the year 1818. He first became known as a humorous writer and lecturer in 1863, and since that time his comic sketches have been extensively published in the journals of the United States and England.

San Francisco

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Honest Food.

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manded as Purest, Strong-

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We have made a careful analysis

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NAME. Cubic inches

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Giant 140

Golden Gate 123

Dr. Price's 116

Pioneer 105

THOS. PRICE & SON, Analysts.

San Francisco.

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Health of the City and County of

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With its magnificent appointments and genial atmosphere, it is without exception the most

delightful and enjoyable place for health,

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rest to be found either on

THIS CONTINENT OR IN EUROPE.

Every breeze is laden with health and vigor.

Here can be found out and in door amuse-

ments in great variety for both ladies and

gentlemen; also ample playgrounds for the

children.

SATURDAY'S EXCURSIONS to Coronado

leave Los Angeles at 8:15 a.m., returning at

10 p.m. Tickets, including 2 1/2 days' board and room at the hotel, \$11, for sale at

San Francisco, 123 North Main street, at First

street depot and other depots as heretofore.

The Coronado Natural Mineral Water,

Used as a beverage at the hotel, is a deli-

cious drink, pure, cold and sparkling, and

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For Female Irregular

ities; nothing like them

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Save Time, Health,

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Pasadena Edition.

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CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

What a Noble Band of Women Are Doing.

IN TRUTH GOOD SAMARITANS.

Notes and Comment on Timely Topics—A Batch of Brevities—Pasadenians Here and Away, Etc., Etc.

The United Samaritan Society is a benevolent organization composed of ladies, that is doing a good work in our midst, but in a way so quiet and modest that comparatively few people know even of its existence.

The society grew out of the ladies' annual prayer-meeting. Since its first annual meeting, which was held on the 24th of June, 18 names have been added to its membership rolls, making a total of 71. Fourteen meetings have been held. The objects of the society are to relieve the wants of the sick and needy, both spiritual and temporal, to welcome strangers, and the future founding of a local hospital.

Sixty calls have been made on sick, discouraged or needy ones, and tracts and flowers have been distributed to the women in the County Hospital; many prayers have been offered by the sides of sick beds and blessings resulted therefrom. Two children were helped to reach friends in the East, seventeen families have been assisted in tiding over the hard times and two persons have been loaned money, all of which has been paid back to the society.

Work has been secured for some in need, two have been boarded at the sanitarium, and the committee appointed to distribute old clothing have done a good work and made many a person comfortable. Thanksgiving day each family being cared for by the society received a substantial donation. On Christmas the children of such families were remembered with toys and gifts.

The work has always been done in a quiet way, no names or donations being published. In no instance has the society felt the need of money and asked for it without meeting with a prompt and generous response. No entertainments, fairs or similar means have been resorted to to induce people to give.

We present the above facts to illustrate some of the good works that is constantly being carried on in our midst apart from the public gaze, and seldom heard of outside the ranks of the needy and grateful recipients of the charities.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Some statements are made today concerning the good work that is being carried on among us by a noble band of Christian women whose many deeds of charity are done apart from public gaze, and seldom spoken of outside the ranks of those who carry on this labor of love. The fact that there is a United Samaritan Society in town will be news to many.

Pasadena will now have daily weather predictions told by means of varied colored flags displayed from the roof of the postoffice. In summer the signals are not expected to develop anything startling, for even if rain is predicted, as it has been the past two days, nobody will believe it is coming. But in winter if the flags predict rain long enough ahead to give the railroads a chance to prevent washouts, and the Council time to get an adequate drainage system into working order, a long-suffering public will be duly grateful.

No Pasadenian can better celebrate Admission day than by attending the opening exercises at the new library building and donating a book for the benefit of the general reading public. The library building is one of the handsomest structures of its kind west of Denver. Certainly no town of Pasadena's size on the Pacific slope can boast of one half so fine. It is essential that it should be well stocked with books. The volumes in the old library, on Dayton street, made a creditable appearance, but in the new and larger quarters they will look less imposing and numerous. If every one of the hundreds who throng the opening tomorrow will bring along one volume and donate it to the city, it will add materially to the value and interest of the library.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Pasadenians Can Prepare for Rains in Advance.

Arrangements have been completed between the United States weather signal office at San Francisco and Postmaster Masters for displaying weather forecast signals here daily.

A flag pole will be placed on the top of the postoffice building, where each morning a flag will be displayed which will tell by its color the kind of weather we are likely to have during the next 24 hours. Copies of the telegraphic prediction will also be posted on the street letter-boxes in the business portions of town as well as the suburban districts covered by the carriers.

Such a system of signals is being introduced into California with special reference to the protection of raisin growers, whose crops are frequently destroyed during the drying process by a sudden shower. Here it will be of less importance, although during the winter months it will be handy to know when a rain is coming in time to get in out of the wet.

BREVITIES.

The overland was three hours late yesterday.

James Eads contemplates going back into the real estate business.

H. Willis Hines spent yesterday within sound of the breakers.

Gen. Monfort and a party of friends spent yesterday at Santa Monica.

Yesterday was cooler than for several days previous. The evening was delightful.

A meeting of the Prohibitionists will be held this evening in Strong's Hall.

A meeting of the ladies interested in preparing tomorrow's luncheon will be

held in the Universalist Church vestry at 2 o'clock today.

The postoffice candidates are running up big lists containing the signatures of their backers.

A force of men were at work yesterday repairing a small land-slide on the Cross road a short distance north of Lincoln Park.

Most of the business houses, excepting the banks, will be open today.

Tomorrow there will be a general cessation of business.

As a parting shot Wm. Lordan makes answer to the statement that he was drunk in Bridgen's winery when he borrowed some money of Blatz, thus: "I drank two drinks of the wine mac where the superintendent and it paralyzed me. I suppose he at that time thought me a fit subject to be imposed upon."

THE FESTIVE BURGLAR.

How I Lay Awake for Two Months to Head Him Off.

What would you do if you heard a burglar in the house?

To me that question has occurred a million times, more or less. The first time it dashed against my brain I thought a bulldog revolver and a Spanish disk. On second thought I added a baseball bat to the equipment, and then for six nights I lay awake planning how I would softly draw on some indispensable garments, seize the revolver in one hand, the club in the other and capture or otherwise dispose of the burglar. The disk I would carry in my teeth—I saw no other way.

Strange to say, this armament and my well laid plans did not bring the peace of mind I had expected. The more I prowled around the more agitated I became. Twice I shot at the cat and once I gave the hall hat rack a wicked stab, taking it for a burglar.

Then my wife suggested in the interests of my health that I put up a burglar alarm and not get up until I had to. The blamed thing went off every time anybody came in or went out, day or night, and I got so tired of the eternal clatter that I cut the wires and substituted some unpunctured devices of my own.

I hung a rat-trap on the key of the front door so that it would fall into a dishpan placed underneath; two pokers stood against the back door, arranged so as to fall at the slightest touch, and at various out of the way places I placed baskets filled with cheap crockery, tinware and other articles, so that the burglar would step into or against them—at least I fervently hoped he would—and give me warning of his advent.

But these schemes didn't work much better than the burglar alarm. Everybody I knew got in the habit of calling on me after I had retired, and of course I would forget the rat-trap and send it clattering into the dishpan, necessitating awkward explanations, and once it clattered down on my toes. The cat made a regular practice of knocking down the burglar warning pokers, and if my wife stepped into the alarm baskets once she did twenty times.

The result was that I fell back on my revolver, club and disk. I also bought me a watchman's outfit. Two nights later I heard a noise, and looking out of the window saw a man trying my front door. I fired at him, and the answering howl informed me that I had missed my neighbor Brindle, who had been sitting up with a sick man—or, at least, he said he had. Three nights later I sprang the rat-trap on my wife's sun, who came from Doughkepe on a late train, and she was so angry that she wouldn't stay more than three weeks and my wife thinks we are out of her will. Things went on in this fashion for a month or two, until the neighbors began to circulate a petition asking me to move out of the ward.

So I told my wife that when I heard a burglar in the house the plan of campaign would be as follows: I would first raise the window sash, making as much noise as possible in doing so, and spring the rattle with a firm and determined hand. I would then give the burglar two minutes to leave the house. If he still remained among the silverware I would advance to the upper hall, beat the stair railing fiercely with a baseball bat and fire three or four shots downstairs. I was firmly convinced that no burglar could withstand such a determined attack, and after it had been clearly outlined beyond the possibility of a mistake I slept peacefully for the first time in three months.

The very next morning, when I went downstairs to light the fire, I encountered a bare sideboard, and further search revealed the fact that my domicile had been ransacked from cellar to garret. It was a clean sweep.

Well, there was one consolation. Now I know what I would do if a burglar broke into my house.

I'd sleep.—New York World.

One Use for the Iron Bar.

Most of travelers on the elevated railroads have noticed that dangling from the railing, within ready reach of the ticket chopper's seat, is a policeman's night stick.

Of its use nothing need be said. How many of the 500,000 that travel daily on these lines have ever noticed a short bar of iron, some six to eight inches in length, which hangs alongside the night stick? But there it is. There is one for every track at each station.

It may be imagined that they are placed there to give the coup de grace when the night stick has splintered on some stubborn head. Not at all. The way by which chance learned one use of them the other night at an up town station. It was quite late; a train had just gone down town when suddenly from that side of the station came five sharp raps of one metal striking another, answered at once by the ticket chopper on the uptown side taking down his small iron bar and striking one of the supports of the station five times.

"What's the meaning of that?" was asked.

"Oh, Mr. Smith has gone down the line and Tim over the way spotted him and we are just signalling the fact down the line."

"Who is Mr. Smith?"

"Why, Mr. S. S. Smith, the inspector of the line. See?" he said, showing the iron bar; "five taps with this means he is on his way down town and six taps are given when he is going up. The operators send it on, so that he seldom catches any of us asleep."—New York Tribune.

A PARABLE.

Where tangled ferns a fairy power twin,
Beneath a lofty oak tree's spreading shade
Nature brings forth, all daisies arrayed
In green, an ivy vine.

The sun and dew are sponsors at its birth,
But not content, it longs for strength to breathe.
The storms that beat upon the oak's proud crest,
And mourns in humble worth.

A tempest breaks, that leaves the oak tree
Fair
A blot upon the beauty of the glade;
"Twere better far the lightning's stroke had
Laid."

The giant prostrate there.

But lo! where all is ruin and decay
Kind nature stretches forth her bounteous hands,
And decked anew, the forest monarch stands
Crowned with an ivy spray.

—Good Housekeeping.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Interesting Meeting of the Nationalist Club.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Encouraging Facts and Figures—News of Religious Interest—A Victim of Consumption.

A regular weekly meeting of the Nationalist Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Universalist Church vestry.

An interesting feature was the secretary's report of the past year's work. The society started with a charter membership of 20; now the members number nearly 100, 97 being the exact figure. The society is free from debt and there is a small balance in the treasury.

The Henry George system of taxation as an expediency was discussed. Able arguments were delivered in the affirmative by Messrs. Leaven and Hill, and Messrs. Larkin, Banister and Dax supported the opposite side of the question. The matter was laid on the table to be taken up at some future time.

At next Sunday's meeting the nationalization of the industries in which the people as a whole are concerned will be discussed.

PULPIT AND PEW.

Some of the Religious Services Held

There was a noticeable increase in the size of several of the congregations yesterday, due to the return of many of the members who have been enjoying a summer vacation by shore or in the mountains.

Rev. Dr. Beeze preached at both services in the M. E. Church. His morning subject was "The Presence of the Comforter" and in the evening he spoke on "The Greatest Gratitude."

Rev. S. A. Gardner preached in the morning in the Universalist Church and ably dealt with a topic of the times under the head of "The Labor Reform Agitation in its Relation to Christianity."

The pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied morning and evening by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who gave, in the evening, an interesting description of two trips he made among the Waldenses in Northern Italy.

The usual Y. M. C. A. meeting was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Strong's Hall. It was led by J. W. Hart.

A large congregation assembled in the First Congregational Church at the morning service. Rev. D. D. Hill preached for the first time after an extended vacation, and the newly-erected auditorium was thrown open for the first time to the public. Special music and an augmented choir were provided for the occasion. The free-coming adds greatly to the interior of the always attractive auditorium. The walls are painted an olive green with a terra cotta border. In the panelled ceiling clouds stand out against a background of blue. The interior is otherwise embellished, giving to the whole an effect both beautiful and complete. In the evening Dr. Hill took for his subject "Reflections in the Redwood Forest," thoughts inspired during a portion of his interesting trip.

Another Victim of Consumption.

Charles Tapping died yesterday morning at his home in South Pasadena in the 28th year of his age. His death resulted from consumption from which he had suffered for some time. He came to California about four years ago in hopes of regaining his health, but the disease had made too great progress to be warded off. His remains will be sent to Indianapolis, Ind., his former home, for interment, by Lippincott & Son. The time for the funeral services has not yet been determined upon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Sept. 6, 1890.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrived: Pomona, from Los Angeles, Leland, from San Francisco and passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Los Angeles, Leland, from Newport, passengers and merchandise, to P. C. S. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Hermosa, Simmie, from Avalon, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co.

Sailed: Sept. 5, steamer Los Angeles, to Newport, passengers and merchandise, to P. C. S. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Hermosa, Simmie, to San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Pomona, Alexander, from San Francisco, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Hermosa, Simmie, to Avalon, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Pomona, Alexander, to San Diego, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Eureka, Smith, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Hermosa, Simmie, to Avalon, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Pomona, Alexander, to San Diego, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Hermosa, Simmie, to Avalon, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co. Sept. 6, steamer Pomona, Alexander, to San Francisco, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. 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The courts will not be in session today and tomorrow.

The Chamber of Commerce will be open today and tomorrow to visitors.

The usual number of Sunday drunks were gathered in by the police yesterday.

The usual Sunday afternoon services were held at the City Prison yesterday.

There was quite a falling off in travel to the seacoast yesterday, owing to the cooler weather.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Office for E. M. Schultze and E. S. Smith.

As this is a legal holiday there will be no meeting of the Ladies' Annex of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

Today is the regular meeting day for the Council, but as it is a holiday, that worthy body will not come together until Wednesday.

Most of the city officials and their deputies will take advantage of the holidays and depart for the beach until business resumes.

The alarm turned in from box No. 6 on the East Side last night at 8 o'clock was caused by the burning of some brush on Workman street.

The Stern Water Company has about fifty men at work at the head of the Arroyo Seco. They will probably begin work on the main pipe in about a month.

J. F. Aldrich was arrested on Spring street about 12 o'clock Saturday night by Officer Merry and looked for fighting. He was released on depositing \$10 cash bail.

Main and Spring streets are well filled with pedestrians in the evenings at the present time. It is evident that the retail fall trade is setting in at a lively rate.

Two fellows, who gave their names as Martin Sullivan and J. W. Hayes, were arrested at Seventh-street Park last night by Officer Vignes for fighting. They were locked up in the City Prison.

Mayor Hazard will probably leave for San Francisco today to attend the meeting of the World's Fair Committee in that city. President Frankfield of the Council will act as Mayor during his absence.

A Mexican named John Francisco was caught stealing a sack of wood on Boyle Heights early yesterday morning by Officer Gridley and looked up, charged with petty larceny. The wood was also brought along as evidence.

There will be a game of base ball today between the Tufts-Lyon Arms Company and the Los Angeles nines at the First-street ball park for the amateur championship of Southern California. Game will be called at 3 o'clock sharp.

At 8 o'clock last night Officer Vignes arrested a man named W. H. Perkins for creating a disturbance at Dr. Wong's place on Seventh street. He was about half drunk and was amusing himself by insulting the roomers when the officer arrived.

The first number of the new Catholic journal, The Cause, has been received. The paper is very neatly printed and carefully edited and is published under the direction of a board of directors, composed of leading members of the church, and is edited by E. J. Robertson.

Jung Shu and Ah Yen, a couple of Chinamen, got into a difficulty on Los Angeles street yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and were arrested by Officer Johnson for disturbing the peace. The Chinamen deposited \$20 each for their appearance, and were released.

Yesterday afternoon the patrol wagon was called to the extreme south-eastern corner of the city, about three miles, and when it arrived the officers were told that they were wanted to take an old man to the station to sober up. The job was declined, and the wagon returned empty, after a two hours' trip.

Tan Garne Ralced.

Officer Collins, who has been holding down the Chinatown beat for the past month or two, yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, discovered a tan game in operation on Marchessault alley, in New Chinatown, and made a single-handed raid, capturing two of the players and securing enough evidence to secure a conviction. The Chinamen were taken to the Police Station, where they were locked up until one of the bosses could get bail for them.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—At 5:07 a. m. the barometer registered 29.83; at 5:07 p. m. 29.82. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 63°, 66°. Maximum temperature 70°; minimum temperature, 62°. Weather partly cloudy.

Boiled Oysters, Clams and Mussels, delicious for summer lunches, at H. Jevne's.

Two thousand tons of Hunter & Palmer's Wafers, received direct, at H. Jevne's.

Swiss Wafers at H. Jevne's.

Entire Wheat Flour, at H. Jevne's.

Snowflake Flour makes the finest bread. H. Jevne, agent.

Tourists' Lunch Goods in endless variety, at H. Jevne's.

Pears' Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

Special Diabetic Flour, at H. Jevne's.

Only freshly roasted Coffees sold at H. Jevne's.

Diabetic Gluten Flour for sale at H. Jevne's. Wholesale and retail.

Mandarin Java and Arabian Mocha always freshly roasted, at H. Jevne's.

Granula, the great health food, for sale by all grocers.

Snowflake Flour at H. Jevne's.

The celebrated Burnett's Flavoring Extracts at H. Jevne's.

Frank X. Engler.

Piano Regulator and Tuner, 119 S. Olive St.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT. P. H. MATTHEWS, corner Second and Main sts.

ART STUDENTS IN PARIS

Life of American Women in Ateliers.

A GLIMPSE OF AN ACADEMY.

The Mixed Classes and Do They Demoralize the Girls Who Attend Them—Some Unfounded Rumors.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—In the two ateliers of the Academie Julian for men there are perhaps 600 students. In the two ateliers for women there are about 400. I do not say that these figures represent the numerical proportion between the sexes in the multiplied art schools of Paris, but in the student world of the Latin Quarter the women who are painting, modeling and drawing come to the surface more and more frequently. In the galleries of the Louvre and the Luxembourg one is constantly stumbling upon their easels. Absorbed each in her copy of a Murillo or a Raphael, they seem oblivious of the crude art criticism of the hordes of tourist lookers-on. On the banks of the Seine, in the cathedrals, in the narrow streets that divide the crumbling medieval buildings of Rouen, everywhere the woman art student is in evidence.

At Julian's they show the corner in which Marie Bashkirtseff sometimes worked by herself, her easel and some of her sketches. They do not speak of her work with any marked degree of respect, though I have heard a young painter of the opposite sex say she spoiled her with flattery, adding: "It was a pity for she had good stuff in her."

The Academie Julian is probably better known in America through the number of American students it has attracted than any other Parisian art school. The atelier for women in the Passage des Panoramas is approached through one of those labyrinths of roofed-in arcades bordered with shops which are among the sights of Continental cities. One climbs a narrow winding stair, where models lie in wait to thrust their professional cards into one's hand on the landing, and is admitted under the skylight of a long, dingily brown room, with brown floor, brown walls hung with casts and sketches, and a raised platform in the middle of one side, behind which are hung reddish brown draperies and on which a nude brownish woman is sitting.

Clustered about the model, their easels touching, are groups of women, painting, some the full figure, some the head and bust only. They do not look up at a stranger's entrance, they do not speak except when the model changes ever so slightly the position of one cramped arm. Then comes a volley of impatient exclamations and the brown woman silently and without a movement of her features resumes her pose.

The students are young, from 19 to 27 or 28, quietly dressed with Bohemian disregard of the prevailing fashions, and as the minutes go on in the stillness of the place you could hear the fall of a pin. A clock strikes. At the first note the model rises and steps down from her chair. There is a lifting of heads and the voluble chatter of easels. The atelier is not full. One should see it in winter. Many have not returned from the mountains, from the sea, from the river. In January they sit so close that they cannot move. Mademoiselle, whose easel is there, is the strongest worker. She is not in today. They discuss one another with perfect frankness and without jealousy, assigning to each her exact position in the student world. The model stands quietly meanwhile, looking, without much interest, at one or two of the easels. The students say nothing to her; her attitude is unconscious, nonchalant. Presently she winds a scarf half about her person. In fifteen minutes she is to pose again. Her face is dark and not without beauty; her figure heavy, indolent, unattractive.

There used to be mixed classes at Julian's for men and women, but the separation is now so complete that the students of one sex know absolutely nothing of the doings of the other. With the exception of the professors, who are the same for the different schools, and the models, no male being crosses the thresholds of the women's ateliers, and save for the models, no women under any circumstances, are allowed to visit the studios of the men.

Mixed classes, however, exist in Paris, and the Academie Colorassi, which permits them, is by some artists allowed a higher rank than Julian's. American girls in considerable numbers are studying at both these schools, and their presence in classes made up of the two sexes before nude models is frequently the topic of lively discussion. That their attendance is sometimes misunderstood, a little conversation repeated to me yesterday abundantly exemplifies. A young Frenchman called on an American friend at one of the ateliers. Noticing the bright, intelligent looking girls, "Why don't you set up housekeeping with one of them?" was his immediate question.

"Hush!" said the American. "You don't know what you are talking about. These are my countrywomen, the truest women in the world, and your thought dishonors them."

"Nonsense," returned the Frenchman. "You can't play me for a fool. Don't I know the habits and customs of respectable women? Would respectable women be here?"

It must have been such misunderstandings as this or else unwarrantable generalizations from isolated instances which started the reports that gained such currency in New York in the spring, apropos of Mr. St. Gauden's mixed class in sculpture at the Art Students' League, of the coarseness of morals into which women studying art in Paris, and especially American women, were said to fall. These reports, if true, pointed to such foulness in the atmosphere of the ateliers and such rottenness of life in the side streets in the Quarter Latin that it seemed only right that parents with daughters to educate, and for that matter sons, should judge whether art was a goddess worth serving with the mud knee deep about her temple.

There have been individual cases of

scandal, prominent ones, among the American artists in Paris. The escapade of George Hitchcock recurs at once to every mind. Three prominent French artists are said to maintain menages for American mistresses, or, as girls who came to the city in good faith, looking forward to "careers." But, single instances of weakness or frailty aside, there is no undue proportion of slippery places or "bad steps," if one has a steady head and good shoes wherein to stand.

A young American artist, who has been in Paris six years, and who has worked both in the classes for men only and in mixed classes, stated the case to me very fairly, as he brewed tea and opened the biscuit box in a studio larger and more luxurious than the Latin Quarter is in the habit of affording. "The mixed classes," said he, "are very disagreeable for women to enter, and I wholly disapprove of them. In winter the ateliers are full of men of every stamp of character and varying degrees of consideration, and they seem to me good places, for young girls especially, to steer clear of; but at the same time I cannot help being proud of my countrywomen, they take everything with so much dignity. A Russian artist was saying to me but yesterday, 'They are so very good, these Americans.'"

"The men do not like the intrusion of women into the mixed classes, when there are separate ateliers in which they could work, as at Colorassi's, where there are two sets of studios, those for women and those for men, in which women are also allowed, because in these latter there are places for only so many, and for every woman who enters a man is thrown out; but I do not often hear objections urged on any other ground, for we admire the women's bravery. They cannot get too good instructions as women, but they are patient and persevering. They say the men are stronger workers than they are, and so when they get an opportunity they much prefer to work with men; it helps them."

In the separate classes of the Academie Julian the work of women as art students is ranked high. For seven years, I am told, the prize sketches of the four ateliers for men and for women have been entered annually in a competition of the sexes—this being the only opportunity afforded either to see the work of the other—and this year is the first in which the women have not carried off the palm. A fuller statement than I have opportunity to ask for of the terms of the competition, or the departments or classes to which it is extended, might modify this assertion of feminine success, but the fact that the Prix de Rome for painting and that for sculpture have both fallen this year to former students of the Academie Julian indicates that the women have had worthy foemen. There are not above a couple of dozen of American girls now painting at Julian's, but American talent and the influence of the American woman's steady straightforward character in the studios is warmly commended. The work of Miss Klumpke, from San Francisco, now in Paris, who has received mention in the Salon; of Dora Wheeler, by which name she is still best known in spite of her recent marriage; of Rosina Emmet Sherwood, of Mrs. Brewster Sewell, of Miss Gardner, who received a medal at the exposition, and of other former students from the United States is spoken of with enthusiasm.

In spite of the discontinuance of mixed classes at Julian's there are some of the professors who still consider them preferable. Benjamin Constant, I understand, is more than willing that things should remain as they are. He is very Robert Fleury. "Le-febre holds that mixed classes are decidedly advantageous to women. Few of them, he says, are as strong workers as the better students among the men. It is not good for them to compare their work exclusively with that of their own sex. They get on faster in the broader field."

An American woman well known in New York and Philadelphia, but long residing in Paris, heard the artist arguing to this effect recently. "Madame Lefebre," said she, "may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly, madame," replied the painter.

"You have a daughter, I believe?"

"Yes, madame."

"Would you permit her to paint from a nude model in a mixed class?"

"Certainly not, madame."

The mixed classes are not, as a rule, open to visitors, but one can accomplish much with the help of acquaintances. Like every other atelier in the Rue de la Grande-Chaumiere, through which a dark-haired, bright-eyed girl of not more than 20 acted as my guide, differed in few particulars from the atelier for women in the Passage des Panoramas. It was larger, lower celled and with a scorching stairway leading to its skylight, and the stair carpet more frayed. The dais for the models was longer, for the occasional accommodation of two at a time. The walls were more thickly hung with plaster heads and feet and arms, and in the ways of "properties" there were quantities of faded hangings. Like every other atelier, I have seen in Paris it was far more dingy and battered and careless of comfort than the not highly ornamented or luxurious workrooms of the New York Art Students' League.

The model was a girl, possibly of 15 or 16, in the pose of a runner. Her coarsened hair falling over her shoulders was of a warm brown, heavy and beautiful; but for the rest one thought of the individual who saw Bouguereau at work and thereafter held him to possess the liveliest imagination of all mortals, since he could paint such female charms from such dirty females.

A group of three or four were transferring to canvas the head and shoulders only of a peasant boy with an olive skin and a shock of tangled hair. The number of students at work was not large, the classes not having filled up for the winter. Six or seven were women. The look of a studio at this season does not afford rule by which to judge if when the cold weather crowds come flocking in, but this one was quiet and well-behaved enough for decorous Boston. The model has 15 minutes out of every hour for rest, and in the intervals there was much lighting of cigarettes and good-natured discussion and raillery, the women drawing apart meanwhile in a little group of their own.

"Ah, but it is not like this always," said a slender, dark girl from Kansas City—five of the women at work being Americans—"in January we almost need the riot act read sometimes."

"The impression prevails in America that the conduct in the mixed ateliers sometimes borders on the scandalous."

Eyes were opened in genuine surprise.

"To work in a class like this is not pleasant altogether," said one of the young artists who "has orders" and who has exhibited in the Salon, "but, except for rare episodes, it's not worse than the conduct in the thing makes it; the other students, for the most part, let us alone. I've worked both in an atelier for women and in mixed classes, and while this is rather more of a ner-

vous strain, I learn more and certainly with no more scandal."

"Can young women who live by themselves in Paris get about comfortably?"

"As to that, the Latin Quarter is much more American in the liberty it gives us socially than we should find the rest of the city. I've not tried it myself but I know of girls who ride about in parties of three or four on the tops of the trams in the evening and get delightful airings. Then we have our student clubs and chocolate parties in our rooms and tea drinkings."

"And nobody molests you when you are so independent?"

"Some of us," put in the youngest of the girls, who had not thus far spoken, "wouldn't know it if we were molested. I don't understand twenty words of French and it makes the less difference what goes on around me."

With the hundreds of American girls who are studying in Paris, the comparative paucity of achievement is accounted for by one of the most prominent of living French artists—I do not venture to give his name lest he be visited with indignation—by the assertion that the American girls have much talent but little application. One of them, he says, will enter his atelier and show herself one of the brightest students there. In the middle of a course she will be off for a trip to Belgium or to take the baths at Carlsbad or Baden. She expects to learn everything in three months; she does not know the meaning of industry. This is the worst charge I hear against my countrywomen. The final verdict may be against the mixed class, but not because in it the American girl does not preserve the propriety of her demeanor.

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